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al business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Ber Printsung Company, OMARA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company. THE BLE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

For a man who has retired from polities, Dr. Miller has a good deal to say. He ought to retire once more.

This kind of weather, with the mercury indicating 20 degrees below zero, ought to make everybody think of the destitute poor, and lend assistance to them by purchasing a ticket to the charity ball.

THE gold bugs, as a part of their war-

fare, continue to announce through the associated press big shipments of gold to Europe. These shipments may be actually made, but there is nothing to prevent them from flowing back into this country by the next steamer. Mr. Keiley seems to have struck his gait at last. He recently delivered an ad-

dress in Boston on the wrongs of Ireland,

and the Globe says that "he easily takes

rank as one of the most winning and eloquent orators ever heard" in that A DENVER paper says that some capitalists are thinking of building a packing house in that city. As the capitalists are said to hail from Cincinnati, the inference is that it is to be a pork packing house. If that is the case we should say

that Colorado will have to import her

hogs from Nebraska to keep it running. THE speculators who cornered the trade dollars are in hopes that congress will come to their belief, but it is doubtful if anything will be done this season towards the redemption of the coin. The investment in trade dollars has proved a losing game. If redeemed to-day at par the holders would just about come out eyen, without realizing a cent of interest on their touc years' investment.

THE drummers' tax, which is imposed by quite a number of towns and cities, particularly in the south, has long been an annoyance to the traveling salesmen and their employers. Relief, however, seems to have arrived at last in the shape of a recent United States supreme court decision-in a case originating in Michigan-to the effect that any state or territory imposing a tax or license fee on commercial travelers from another state or territory is unconstitutional. The national board of trade, now assembled at Washington, has taken the matter in hand and has called upon congress to enact a law to preserve the rights contemplated by the constitution among the citizens of the several states and territories. Such a law will, in all probability, be passed.

THE report of the New Jersey state factory inspector shows that in eight thousand manufacturing establishments nearly fifteen thousand children are employed and that they are growing up in ignorunce of everything but the toil to which they are enslaved. Not only are they deprived of education, but their health is undermined in the bad sanitary condition of the crowded factories. The New Jersey law prohibiting the employment of children of tender years in factories is evidently a dead letter. While the manufacturing corporations are largely to blame for this condition of affairs, the parents themselves should be held equally responsible. The state officials, however, are the real parties at fault for the nonenforcement of this wholesome law.

AUDITOR BROWN, of Iowa, who was onsted by Governor Sherman, bobs up serenely once more. He will be reinstated by Governor Larabee. This action will be approved by the majority of the people of Iowa, but will be wormwood to the insurance ring through whose machinations Mr. Brown was forcibly expelled from his office. In commenting upon the reinstatement the Des Moines Leader, the democratic organ, says: "Thus the monker-and-parrot show at the state house is to go out of business. Larrabee by restoring the deposed Brown of course he will placate them later by giving the insurance commissionership to either Sherman or Cattell. This will keep Brown's claws off the insurance companies, and everything will be lovely. But Larrabee has other troubles ahead, compared to which the Brown-Sherman affair is a child's quarrel."

CONGRESSMAN BLOUNT has introduced a bill to provide a benefit fund for railway mail and postal clerks. This sick and benefit fund, as it is called, is to be made up by deducting fifty cents a month clerks are a hard working class, and their salaries are not by any means large enough to stand a deduction of even fifty cents. If a benefit fund is to be provided in that way, the proper thing for congress to do is to increase the salaries fifty cents, and then retain that amount for the fund. But the most appropriate measure would be a bill insuring the retention of railway postal clerks in the service during physical ability and good behavior, and providing a pension for employes disabled by accidents happening during the performance of their duties. Provision should also be made for a retired list, to draw a small pension. The trouble with the railway mail service is that, notwithstanding the civil service law, the clerks feel insecure in their positions with a change of administration. This feeling of uncertainty would be allayed if such a bill as we have sugcested were passed, and it would secure re satisfactory service in the handling

The Indian Rights association, of Phil adelphia, is inclined to the belief that the Indian service is being dealt with as a part of the spoils of partisan politics, and that agents who have shown themselves competent and faithful in a superior degree, like Dr. McGillienddy at the Pine Ridge agency, are soon to be turned out of office to make way for democrats. Mr. Atkins, the Indian commissioner, assures the association, however, that although he is a straight-out democrat he believes in making appointments for merit, and not on account of partisanship, but intimated that the appointment of republicans would subject him to severe criticism, as it already has done in one or two instances. The inference is that Commissioner Atkins will, owing to partisan pressure, make his appointments from the office-seeking element of the democracy without so much regard to the fitness of the applicants as to their alleged political influence and services. This is what the Indian Rights association is endeavoring to prevent, and it is to be hoped that it will succeed. The present system of appointments is radically wrong because it puts into power men who as a rule are simply looking for position and plunder, and are in no way interested in the welfare of the Indian, and who have had no experience whatever with the Indians. The association proposes, if possible, to have the applicants for the positions of Indian agents subjected to civil service examination. and have their fitness certified to before they can be appointed. This is eminently proper, for if there is any branch of the government service that should be performed by men well qualified for the work in every respect it is supervision of the Indians. President Cleveland has recommended to congress the appoint-

Civil Service and Indian Agents.

proved. A Scheme of the Gold Bugs. Senator Van Wyck has introduced a bill to prevent the demonetization of American coin by declaring void and of no effeet any promissory note, check, draft, bill of exchange, contract or agreement for the payment of money, which stipulates that the payment thereof shall be made in gold coin alone. Any violation of the bill is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than the full amount mentioned in any such paper. This is a timely bill; and while it will have a salutary effect upon monetary transactions generally, it is more especially intended for the benefit and relief of western farmers who, by an ingenious scheme, are to be used by the eastern money lenders and gold-bugs as instruments of warfare upon silver. The money sharks of the east are instructing their western agents to make all loans payable in gold, and already numerous loans have been made upon a gold basis. This scheme will be nipped in the bud if congress does its duty in passing Senator Van Wyck's bill. Of course this bill will bring the gold and silver question to an issue, and a lively fight may be expected, but no matter what the merits of the coinage prob-

ment of an Indian commission, and he

has expressed to the committee of the

Indian Rights association the hope that

in that event the character of the Indian

agency service might be greatly im-

THE report of Senator Cultom's special senate committee is characterized by the Cleveland Leader as "a sensible report." The report is all right, but the recommendation that a national railway commission be appointed is all wrong. It is simply a movement to head off the Reagan inter-state commerce bill, and hence the railways will exert every influence within their power to have the Cullom bill passed. Like the Nebraska railway commission, the proposed national commission is only a blind, and will be controlled by the railway managers

lem may be, Senator Van Wyck's bill

should be immediately passed.

LEGALITY, publicity and responsibility are the three requirements for the substantial maintenance of a railroad pool. The railroad presidents, says the Philadelphia Record, who attempt to regulate the country's business without these essentials are mere tinkers.

A snow melting machine which, it is asserted, will melt snow as fast as fifteen men can shovel it in, was tried with success in New York the other day. That's the kind of a machine that is wanted in Omaha just now.

Other Lands Than Ours. The principal eyent of the week in England was the opening of parliament. For the first time in many years the queen delivered the opening address in person. The last time that her majesty thus appeared in her place at Westminster was during the Beaconsfield administration, when her tavorite minister was in the full tide of his glittering popuoffends the regency for the present, but larity. Never, since the death of Albert, has she graced the opening of parliament with her presence while a liberal ministry was in power. Her sympathies are notoriously with the conservatives and her hostility for their opponents. Gladstone she notoriously hates with a determined political hatred, and it is evident now that the beams of court favor are intended to shine on Salisbury and his cabinet with the purpose of adding the queen's personal popularity with the people as a makeweight in the scale which she hopes to see the tories bear down. The result can from the salaries of the clerks. This is a | not be doubtful, and the effort will only beggrarly bill, to say the least, and it is add another to the already sufficiently hoped that it will not pass. The railway | convincing reasons for the belief that royalty has ceased to be a power in Eng-

lish polities. The queen in her speech reviewed the relations with the foreign powers, and dwelt at some length upon the foreign policy. The Afghanistan boundary question, which at one time threatened a serious rupture with Russia, has been satisfactorily adjusted, and she expressed the hope that the Russo-English frontier demarcation would, when fixed by the commission, secure permanent peace in Central Asia. Regret was expressed that it had been necessary to declare war against King Theebaw, of Burmah, whose kingdom she had thought it advisable to incorporate with "her empire" as the most certain method of insuring peace. The Irish question occupied considerable of her majesty's attention. She stated that measures for the reform of the county government of Ireland and for other relief were in preparation, but the Irish people will fall to find any words of comfort or any assur-

that their burdens are to be lightened by anything that she can do or suggest. Parliament, however, will be forced to take action upon the Irish question, in response to the recent agitation and results of the election. Parnell and his followers have become too powerful to longer be ignored. The hope of the Irish people is in Parnell, but we believe that the betterment of Ireland's condition will be delayed as long as possible by dilatory tactics so common in parliamentary practice when it is the desire to evade an issue. While it is the Irish home rule question upon which Lord Salisbury's fate depends, much more than Ireland's future will be changed, for better or worse, by the fall of the tory chief. The life of all the present ministry hangs by a single thread. If Mr. Parnell concludes that the tories are of no use to the home rule cause, he can drive them from office before a week is passed. This unnatural overshadowing of many questions by one affords one of the main arguments which appeal to the English popular mind in favor of granting the Irish demands.

The foreign policies of Mr. Gladstone and the present prime minister are radically different, and matters of importance in England's foreign relations will soon be pressing for a settlement. A dispatch from Mery says that on December 25 the British officers on duty with the boundary commission north of Herat invited the Russian staff to a Christmas dinner. Snow covered the plains near Maruchak, and surveying was suspended for the time. The holiday festivities on the 25th and for several days following were greatly enjoyed by both sides. This incident illustrates one phase of the Central Asian situation. But there is another side to it, and one not so peaceful in kind. If Lord Salisbury can once feel sure of retaining his hold on office, he will be sure to urge forward the costly task of fortifying the Indian boundary, and he may begin building railways into the heart of Afghanistan. and strive to regain the foothold which he wishes England to have at Kandahar and Kabul.

From Cairo word comes that Sir H. Drummond Wolff, the British commissioner appointed to confer with Mukhtar Pasha, is very auxious to come to an agreement with the latter as to the immediate future of the Soudan, but that the Turkish commissioner is cov and avoiding interviews on the plea of illness. Were the Egyptians, Turks and Soudanese certain that Lord Salisbury will retain power, they would undoubtassume a different attitude towards Great Britain from that which they might hold in negotiating or fighting with Mr. Gladstone's agents. For the present, consequently, they wait to see what is impending. The Marquis of Salisbury is known to be indifferent as to the length of time during which England holds Egypt, and he is supposed to favor an early march on Khartoum for the purpose of reducing the Soudanese to peace. Mr. Gladstone, on the contrary, believes in a speedy evacuation of Egypt, and a policy of simple defence against the fanatical armies of the upper Nile.

It is possible that if Lord Salisbury were secure of a working majority he might be found taking advantage of the paralysis of Paris and the impression made in the east by the bloodless conquest of Burmah to assume a protectorate over Siam. Mr. Gladstone would be quite certain to do nothing of the kind. There are other foreign matters of less prominence which will be seriously affected in one way or another if the tory ministry goes out of office. It is possible that the current of events in the Balkan states might be abruptly changed if Mr. Gladstone, the friend of Greece, returned to power.

M. de Freycinet no doubt had in mind the inglorious Tonquin campaign when he declared to the chamber of deputies that the colonial policy of the new cabinet would be less adventurous than that of its recent predecessor. "It is necessary," said he, "to restore good order in the administration to hold the clergy to a strict execution of their duties, to restore a financial equilibrium, to stop expeditions to distant countries, to vote no fresh loan, and to adopt no measures creating new taxes." The Tonquin protectorate, he said, would be organized on a simple and economical basis. In conclusion he appealed to all friends of the republic for unity and co-operation in the efforts of the cabinet to govern the country the policy he announced. The government hopes to equalize the budget by rigid economies in the various departments. The war and marine offices are to be required to make the greatest sacrifices short of reducing the efficiency of the country's defenses. The colonies that have been recently acquired will be retained, and it is hoped that they will soon be able to pay their own expenses, when the direction of their affairs would be retransferred to the colonial office.

The action of the Prussian government in regard to the Poles is still exciting a great deal of indignation among the German people. Not a single member of the government, however, has had the decency to listen to the eloquent appeals of the champions of the persecuted Poles. Yet the question is burning enough and interesting enough in all conscience. Forty thousand Poles have already been expelled from Prussla, and Russia is retaliating by still more wholesale expulsions Herr von Jazdzevski, amid ringing cheers declared the day would come when honest Germans would look back at this cruel persecution of innocent aliens with shame and reprobation. Dr. Moller declared the expulsions as "unworthy of an age of international tunnels and telegraphs," and Herr Windthorst denounced them, but the discussion led to nothing beyond the adoption of the resolution introduced by Herr Windthorst declaring that the expulsion of Poles from Prussian territory was unjustifiable and incompatible with the interests of German subjects. The conservatives and national liberals opposed the resolution. None of the ministers were present when it was adopted.

Moukhtar Pashs, the Turkish commissioner in Egypt, has been sick at Cairo. His illness was supposed to be "political illness" to gain time and to afford an exances in the queen's speech that their cuse for not taking part in any delibers. I right to the play from Matilda Heron.

condition is to be materially bettered or | tions with Sir Henry Drummond Wolff. the British commissioner, respecting a settlement of the Egyptian difficulty. There is no doubt affairs have assumed a serious state owing to Turkish intrigue, as Gen. Stephenson, commander of the British troops in Egypt, who recently assumed offensive operations at the front against the rebels, has suddenly retured to Cairo and to hold a consultation with the British officials there. The latest advices are to the effect Moukhtar Pasha has proposed that the Turko-Egyptian army be reorganized for the defense of Egypt in place of the English army now in that country. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff has applied to his government for advice.

> The statement cabled from Munich that the king of Bavaria contemplates a temporary extrication from his financial difficulties by a marriage with the Baroness Kramer is probably a canard. If such a match were made, however, the pair would be well mated. The baroness is only inferior in the quality and quantity of her imbeeility to the king himself. She is the daughter of a country apothecary and the widow of a man who began life as a hand in a Nuremburg factory and died the Vanderbilt of Bayaria. Her extravagances are the amazement and the scoff of Munich. She has never been able to force or buy her way into society, but keeps up a tremendous state of her own. She employs a poet-laureate and is fond of acting in private, to an audience of herself in the mirror, the pet parts of her favorite dramas and poems. Big fool as she is, however, she is hardly goose enough to marry even the king. whose title she could never bear, and whose extravagances would absorb even her immense fortune (from the Bavarian standpoint) almost before the honeymoon was over.

> REV. DE WITT TALMAGE does not place any too high estimate on men who are perfect. He had two financial transactions with two perfect men and they were so perfect in their dealings that they got the best of him most shamefully. He an has antipathy to perfect men, and his advice to young ladies is eminently correct: "If you find a man who has never made any mistakes, who is perfect, who is immaculate, don't marry him. It would be a swindle for you to do it. Why you would unite yourself to perfection, and you are not fit to be married to an angel. There are no perfect men.

> A comparison of the banking capital of the two cities shows that Omaha has two dollars to Denver's one. Omaha has \$2,150,000 bank capital while Denver has \$1,070,000. The largest capital of any one bank in Denver is \$250,000, while Omaha has two banks with a capital of \$500,000 each, and each of these banks proposes to increase its capital to \$2,000,000.

> HERBERT BEECHER, son of Henry Ward Beecher, has become an opium taker since his appointment as collector of the port of Portland. By a recent seizure of \$45,000 worth of opium that was being smuggled into the country, he becomes entitled to about \$25,000 worth of the stuff. That's what we call a

> THE mention of Tobe Castor's name in connection with the United States senatorship continues to provoke a great deal of merriment all along the line. The Fairmont Signal does not think any of the republican papers will go into the Castor oil business.

A New York for dealer has failed We shall next hear of a coal dealer or a plumber failing in midwinter with the mercury below zero for nearly a month. Such failures need explanation.

HANDY WITH THE PEN.

Alphonse Daudet is going to write a life of Napoleon the great.

Miss Rhoda Brougham, after a long rest, is now busy over a new novel. It will be a story

of to-day. Frank Stockton has just completed his first long novel, to be published some time during

the winter. Clark Russell's new novel-written in the agonies of rheumatism-is entitled the "Golden Hope."

Sardon says the present searcity of dramatic authors is due entirely to "the terrible power of the press, which pays so well for good matter that young talents will not write for the stage.

Guy de Maupassant, the youngest and most able writer of French fiction, says the three unpardonable sins in an author are to accept a decoration, write for the Revue des Deux Mondes, and accept a place in the Academy.

Charles G. Deland is now sixty-two, and lives in London. He was born in Philadelphia though most of his earlier life was passed in Paris where he commanded a brigade in the revolution that drove. Louis Phillipe from the throne.

Miss Caroline Healy Hall's little book "What We Really Know About Shakspeare," was, she states, purely the result of her desire "to point out the absurdities-which some people seem inclined to take seriously of that eminent Shakespearian scholar and democratic politician, Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota.'

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Manager Crane says his company netted \$37,000 last year.

Beginning of the end. I Juvenille Mikado companies are sprouting up. Lawrence Barrett is likely to add "The

Jealous Wife" to his repertoire next season. Joe Emmet says his sprees only cost him from \$2,000 to \$3,000 instead of \$10,000, as reported.

Julian Hawthorne has just finished a play, which is being considered by Mr. Palmer, of the Madison Square theatre. Dion Boucicault's new wife (born Mis-

Lonise Thorndyke) will appear as the lead ing lady in his new comedy in New York. The New York Sun estimates that in the forty weeks of the present amusement scason American theatre goers will spend \$48,-000,000 for their fun.

The Chicago News Letter reminds Mr Florence that his characterization of Obenreizer in "No Thoroughfare" is simply a copy of Feether's original. John C. Owens passed his boyhood in Alg-

breth, a quiet suburb of Liverpool, and came to this country when a youth, his first engagement being as call boy at a Philadelphia

W. Irving Bishop the mind reader, now in London, has written to Dan Frohman, Modjeska's manager, forbidding her to act in "Camille" unless he paid a royalty. Mr. Bishop claims that he derived his exclusive

Eastern Fashion Item.

Philadelphia Call,
A little less fashion and more sense in dress is what a good many women apppear to need.

Not So Infernally Bad.

If it be true that the road to hell is paved with good intentions, it is probable that that road is better paved than our New York

Of a Good Type.

Ex-Senator Cameron is of a good type. He will be 87 next month, and is hale and hearty, with an eye on politics and shrewd advice for his son. He has the physical stuff of Gladstone in him, and why more Americans do not have it is one of the problems.

He Was Once a Methodist.

The editor of the St. Joseph Gazette writes that over twenty years ago he heard Rev. Father Betts condemn "all other routes to heaven except that lying via the old-fashioned Methodist mourning bench," the reverend father being then a Methodist evangelist preaching in Atchison, Kan. The circumstance is interesting at this time, but we can not see why it should be imputed to Father Betts for discredit. Quite the Fashion.

Philadelphia Record.

It is getting quite fashlonable among our millionaires to own an island. The insular situation is an improvement on the western many-acred ranches, which require to be surrounded with wire fences and are open to the predatory approach of civilization with its public roads and railways. An island is very like a small kingdom, and, provided there is good water and woods on it, a rich and eminent citizen may fix it up with dweilings for himself, stables for his horses and houses for his pigs and chickens, and make merry with his friends or live by himself in a very distinguished and aristocratic fashion. An island is quite the thing.

Politics and Politicians. William H. Vanderbilt to Chauncey M. Depen-What is there in politics to be desired? There is no money in it, and by going into it man breaks up his business and is generally unable to resume it afterwards. It lays him open to constant abuse and gives him endless trouble. There is very little honor in it. Politicians never impressed me at all. I had three United States senators in my office the other day, and I paid no more attention to them than if they were so many clerks. If they had been great shippers, great railroad men or great business men of any kind I should have been interested in them. They do not impress me at all. Whenever I go to Washington they want to sell me a patent or ask for a place on some of my roads, saying they want to get out of polities.

> Poodles and Bustles. Joaquin Miller.

Yesterday on the street I saw a shivering little dog riding gayly on the "bustle" of a creature called a woman. And the dog, and the woman, and the people, too, seemed satisfied. This nasty "pannier," or "bustie" or whatever it is called, or however it is spelled, has its uses at last. It is to be a roostingplace for diseased and discusting little dogs that otherwise would be kicked into the gutter and sent to the pound. Speaking of dogs, let me suggest a simple way of settling this hydrophobia talk. Has not the dog about served his purpose on earth? And is not that why he is a nuisance? And is not that why he goes mad? What is that about "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad?" Well, now, this is my simple plan of settlement: Let us put the dog among the extinct species. One extinct species more or less would not trouble science much, and it would save lots of children. Suppose we put the dogs aside-retire the dogs, as it were, and give the children a chance on this earth for awhile?

> Dr. Miller Becoming Giddy Chicago News.

The gifted but venerable editor of the Omaha Herald is becoming very giddy. Not very long ago he positively raved over the and intellectual charms of Miss Kate Castleton, the popular soubrette; we would not have to search far in the back files of the Omaha Herald to find numerous brevier paragraphs extolling Miss Kate's buxom figure, tiny feet, pretty face, ravishing eyes, sunny hair, mellifluous voice, bewitching manners, fascinating art, etc., etc. Yet man is a variable and fickle creature, and Dr. George L. Miller is, alas! no exception to this rule. "Out of sight, out of mind," it is with him as with others of his sex. Oblivious to those charms which he but recently discovered in Kate Castleton, and forgetting his distinguished encomiums he passed upon the vivacious scubrette, Dr. Miller is now devoting the columns of his paper to extravagant praise of Nebraska's sleeping beauty, so-called—a tenule who has been enwrapt in slumber for the last two months, and whose phenomenal somnotwo months, and whose phenomenal somno-lence has excited the wonder of local scien-tists. It is hard to understand how Dr. Miller can find aught to admire in a sleeping girl when once he fell a willing victim to Miss Castleton's charms. There is nothing slumbrous about Miss Castleton; so far from resembling a sleeping beauty she is about as wide-awake a beauty as mortal man ever clapped eyes on.

The Trooly Exclossive.

I want my good name in the S'ciety Book, For riches I now have in plenty.

My daddy sold pork and my ma she could

I'm wealthier than at least twenty,
And Snuggs, he, of course, will be in the
book too. His pa was a lawyer and grabber. Whose conscience took always t

view—
Oh, he was a ready old blabber!
No doubt, too, that Blibbles will also get in,
He's rich and he's slick—an old meddler;
A secret I'll give you—his father sold tin,
And carried it too—an old peddler.
There's Pluggins, he, too, I am sure will i

In the S'ciety Book, though a ninny;

His grandfather extra good iblood always claimed,
And eame here, I think, from Virginny.
Oh, speed the swift press that shall give to the world
These pames of the Trooly Evelopsiye.

These names of the Trooly Exclosive;
And may our hot scorn at the fellow be Who hints that our book is amusive.

Where the Word Dude Came From. J. W. P. in New York Critic: "When I was a child in Maryland my old negro nurse always called clothes 'duds;' she had long been a house servant in a family of recent English extraction. At the great Southbridge fair, at Cambridge, which in the first quarter of this century annually attracted chapmen from all parts of the kingdom, the booths devoted to the drapers and tailors were termed 'dudders' booths; that was the duddery.'' and the dealers were 'dudders.' In that noble elegy in which the Rev. Robert Burrows, dean of St. Finbar's cathedral, Cork, deplores the untimely taking off (by judicial suspension and consequent asphyxia) of his friend Lawrence, the stoic, we find a touching allusion to

"The night before Larry was stretched,
The boys they all paid him a visit;
A bit of their sacks, too, they fetched,
They sweated their duds till they riz it." "Thus, naturally, we got from 'duds (clothes) 'dude'—one whose mind is giv-

eu to consummate attire.
"Dude is sometimes written, 'pappy' not without eminent authority: Diderot (Vie de Seneque) finds no difference between a man and a dog but his clothes. To dudder anciently signified to shake, to tremble as one insufficiently clad trembles with cold. The word that was first applied to the man who is in need of clothing came at last to be used for the man who applies it. Hence a tailor is a 'dudder' and the thing he produces is a

GENERAL PORTER'S CASE

A Reproach to the Government - Let Justice Be Done.

The Facts as Shown by An Impartial

Commission.

WRITTEN FOR THE BEE. Surely no fair-minded man can read the official record of the Fitz John Porter case and not be impressed with the conviction that a most grievous wrong has been done an able and patriotic sol dier which should have been righted by the government years ago. Briefly stat

ed the facts are these:

At ten o'clock on the night of August 27th, 1862. Porter received orders from Gen. Pope, then commanding the army of Virginia, to start with his corps of 9,000 men for Bristoe, ten miles distant, The command had just reached Warrenton Junction, after thirteen days and nights of hard marching and counter marching, from Harrison's Landing. with scant supplies of food and forage It was an exceedingly dark night and the road was blocked with two or three thousand wagons, hence the line of march would have been along a railway track crossing deep gullies, or through the woods and fields After consultation with his division commanders it was deemed advisable to allow the tired soldiers to sleep until 3 a. m., and that better time could thus be made. The result proved the wisdom of his course, for it was found that when daylight came but a very short distance had been trav-eled in the dark, owing to the obstructions. Reaching Bristoe at an early hour that day, the command remained the entire day without orders, so that the delay of two hours in starting from Warrenton proved of no importance whatever, even supposing that the command was, in consequence, two hours later in reaching Bristoe.

Early on the 29th the divisions of

McDowell and Porter were thrown to-gether, the command of both devolving upon the former and whatever was done by Porter in the way of assaulting or not assaulting the enemy during the greater part of that day, was by authority of McDowell who was on the ground and fully posted as to the situation, hence no blame can attach to Gen. Porter for that day's doings. On the 30th his division was in the thickest of the fight, skillfully directed, and rendered efficient service, and thus ended the second Bull Run battle with its attendant skirmishes and engagements. The Union army was forced to retreat, and in easting about for a cape goat upon whom to throw the blame for a campaign which had been entered upon so recently with much noise and trumpet-sounding, Gen. Porter was selected, owing, chicily, to the fact that he had publicly expressed a distrust of Gen. Pope's military ability—a distrust which was shared by the entire eastern

army. November 27, 1862, was convened a court martial, consisting of Gen. D. Hunter, Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, Gen. Rufus King, Gen B. M. Prentiss, Gen. James B. Ricketts, Gen. Silas Casey, Gen. James A. Gar field, Gen. N. B. Buford and Gen. J. P. Slough, with Judge Advocate General Holt as judge advocate, and before this body Gen. Porter was tried on two charges-violation of the ninth and fitty-second articles of war. He was found guilty and sentenced "to be cashiered and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the govern-ment of the United States," which sentence was approved January 21, 1863, by President Lincoln. From that day for years Gen. Porter

endeavored in vain to secure a rehearing of the ease, and finally, April 12, 1878, by direction of President Hayes, a commission was appointed, consisting of Gen. J. M. Schofield, Gen. A. H. Terry and Col. G. W. Getty, with Major A. B. Gardner as judge advocate, to go over the case, fully. A most exhaustive examination of the case was made by this board, with the assistance of carefully drawn maps, the testimony of the rebel leaders, and a complete knowledge of the exact location of the confederate forces during the three days in question. Gen. Pope was called on as a witness but refused to appear. The enquiry developed the fact that our side was completely in the dark as to the correct situation; that the enemy was up on the field in force on the 29th and that if an order to attack, which was sent Porter by Pope had been carried out by the latter, it would have resulted inevit ably in the annihilation of Porter's 9,000 men by the 25,000 of Longstreet's army, then confronting him. This order, how ever, would have been carried into effect by Porter, despite his better judg ment, had it not been received so late it the evening On this point the commis-sion say in their report, "It is not pos-sible that any court martial could have condemned such conduct if it had been correctly understood. On the contrary, that conduct was obedient, subordinate, faithful and judicious. It saved the union army from disaster on the 29th of

August."
There has been much said in the news papers about Porter lying idle within hearing of dreadful battle and carnage, but the official records show that there was no battle until the 30th wherein Porter's command took a most active part the engagements of the 28th and 29th being mere skirmishing engaged in by various portions of our army, chiefly on their own account and without any unity

of action. It was a significant fact that one of Gen. Porter's most important witnesses was Col. George D. Ruggles, well known in Omaha, who was Gen. Pope's chief of staff at Bull Run, and would certainly take as favorable a view of Gen. Pope's action in the premises as the circumstances would warrant and would be fully advised of all Gen. Pope knew as to the position of the various commands, in-cluding that of the enemy. With respect to Porter's command being marched the night of the 27th on the line of railway, the road being obstructed by wagons, he says the men could not have thus marched because in the darkness they would have

fallen through open bridges.
On the 19th of March, 1879, eleven months from its appointment, the board returned to President Hayes with the testimony, a voluminous report, closing with these words: "Having thus given the reasons for our conclusions, we have the honor to report, in accordance to the president's order, that in our opinion jus-tice requires at his hands such action as may be necessary to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Maj. Gen. Fitz John Porter, and to restore him to the positions of which that sentence deprived him—such restoration to take effect from the date of his dismissal from the ser-

Thus was given Mr. Hayes an oppor tunity to do justice to a loyal soldier who for sixteen years, had been suffering un-der a grievous wrong, but, being Mr. Hayes, it was ignored, and the record and findings of the court were merely turned over to congress by him, with no recommendation or suggestions whatever If that remarkable ereation of the pol clse to bring reproach upon the high position he occupied, his course in respect to Gen. Porter's case was sufficient to condisinh him as wanting in those qualities which mark the fair minded, knownable man. He had been in the active high and knew how battles acre employees was farmished a sworn record of proceedings had long that the land been in the active him self and knew how battles acre employees was farmished a sworn record of proceedings had long iticians of our party had done nothing

years after the event, when passion had was assisted in getting at the exact truth by the thorough resume of the testi-mony as given by the board, but, with an astonishing exhibition of cold-blooded-ness he made no recommendations whatever in the premises, but left Gen. Porter to again renew his struggle for justice, hoped that his many years of effort were about to be crowned with victory.

J. T. B. disheartened by failure when he had

HISTORY OF THE BICYCLE.

Its Slow Development Before It Suddenly Jumped into Popular Favor.

In the year 1816, says the Philadelphia Record, Baron von Drais constructed a Record, Baron von Drais constructed a curious vehicle, consisting of two wheels of equal size, placed one in front of the other, and connected by a bar on which was a small seat. The rider sat astride the bar and propelled the vehicle by striking his feet against the ground. The machine, very simple in mechanism, was named the Draisne, and was the prographer of the wedgen was the progenitor of the modern bicycle. In 1818 his contrivance was introduced to use in England, and the year following made its appearance in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and was for a time quite popular. In 1863 a Frenchman applied cranks to the fore wheels of the Draisine, having discovered that a certain speed would maintain the equilibrium of the two-wheeler, and in 1866 further improvements were effeeted, the new machine being introduced in New York. It received little or no attention until 1868, when a sudden pop-ularity honored it, and everybody began to use it. This continued something more than a year, when it was as sum-marily abandoned as it had been enthus iastically taken up. Some English mechanics continued to work upon the plan, however, and in 1876 the first improved bicycle was imported and put on exhibition at our centennial fair. In 1878 the first the 1876 American company for the manufacture of bicycles was organized, and the traffic in these articles has since increased so steadily that no less than 6,000 were manufactured and sold in this country last year, and it was estimated that there were then 30,000 in use in the United States, exclusive of boys' machines. The manufacture this year will be much larger, the constantly growing popularity of the bicycle annually increasing the demand.

A New Electric Light Invention.

A new system of incandescent electric ighting was exhibited for the first time last Thursday in Cambridgeport, Mass. The invention is that of Frederick Schaefer, a German, scarcely 30 years of age, who has been supported in his experiments by a number of wealthy German citizens of Boston, who some months ago organized, under the laws of the state of Maine, a stock company for carrying on the business of lighting by electricity. The inventions have all been patented in this country, Canada, Mexico, and Europe, and are entirely novel in character as compared with other sys tems now in use. All the operations of the company and of the inventor have been carried on with the utmost secrecy; and Thursday's exhibition was the first in which outsiders have been admitted. The most noteworthy feature of the new invention is that the carbonized filament enclosed in the incandesent lamp is composed primarily of a simple silk thread which, when carbonized, remains as flexible as platinum wire. These filaments, the inventor claims, have been tested to last for over 2,000 consecutive hours. Another peculiar feature is that 100,000 of these filaments can be prepared in ten hours, and the cost of their preparation is trifling. Each lamp has a brilliancy of from fifteen to thirty candle-power, and a two-horse power engine will drive a dynamo to a mini-mum capacity for furnishing thirty lamps. Schaefer has also invented dynamos of a novel kind, and has patents on everything connected with the incandescent system, including the globes, fastenings, attachments, switches, etc. In Thursday's exhibition 250 lamps were maintained by a dynamo propelled by 16-horse power, the light being white and of great brilliancy. A plant has been in operation in Haverhill for several weeks as an experiment, and has, it is said, proved successful. The organizaknown as the Schaefer Electric Manufacturing company, and has a capital stock of \$150,000, with power to increase the same.

Compensation. The Lord is good unto the dude, For see how nice he looks. We realize those splendors now We've read about in books.

He gave him that delightful bang, That collar, stiff and high, That single-barrelled eye-glass, too, That its his English eye.

He gave him those expensive cuffs, He gave that elbow crook— A cross between a dog's hind-leg And some old ragman's hook.

He gave those clothes of latest cut, The patent-leather shoe, The heavy cane, the zebra gloves, The socks of gold and blue.

From crown to sole a perfect fit, A something bound to please, The lilies of the field are not Arrayed so nice as these.

The Lord is good unto the dude, He equalizes gains, By giving all those lovely things To take the place of brains.

[W. J. Lampton in Merchant Traveller.

Cured by Cuticura. FOR cleansing the skin and scalp of birth humors, for allaying itching, burning and inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of eczema, psoriasis, milk crust, scald head, scrofula and other inherited skin and blood diseases,

Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite skin beautifier, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, internally, are infallible. Absolutely pure. "TERRIBLY AFFLICTED." Mr. and Mrs. Everett Stebbins, Beichertown, Mass., write: "Our little boy was terribly afflict-ed with scrofula, salt rheum and cryspelas ever since he was born, and nothing we could give since he was born, and nothing we could give him helped him, until we tried Cuticura Reme-dies, which gradually cured him, until he is now as fair as any child."

"\$200 FOR NOTHING."

Wm. Gordon, 87 Arlington Ave., Charlestown, Mass., writes: "Having paid about \$200 to first-class doctors to cure my haby without sneess, I tried the Cuticura Remedies, which completely cured, after using three packages.

"FROM HEAD TO FEET."

Charles Eayre Hinkle, Jersey City Heights, N. J. writes: "My son, a lad of twelve years, was completely cured of a terrible case of eczema by the Cuticura Remedies. From the top of his, head to the soles of his feet was one mass of scabs." Every other remedy and physicians had been tried in vair.

"A LITTLE BOY CURED." Nash & Nash, Covington, Ry, write: "One of our customers bought your Cutioura Remedies for his little boy, who had a kind of humor in the head, so that he was a solid scab of sores. He was entirely cured, and his father says he would not begrudge \$500 for the good it has done him."

Sold everywhere. Price: Cutteura, 50 cents; Resolvent, \$1.00; Somp, 25 cents. Prepared by the Portra: Durg and Chemical, Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."